WASHINGTON.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION. STARTLING EVIDENCE FROM COL. M'COME-MEMBER CHARGED WITH SECURING FIFTY SHARES FOR HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 13.-The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met again to-day. Stringent unctions of secrecy were laid upon the members, McComb was sworn, and gave testimony that greatly on statement of the history of the Crédit Mobilier ppany and of Oakes Ames's relations with it, and to have filed important papers to sustain his evidence. said that Ames had demanded and received from pose of placing it among Members of Conch a way as to influence legislation in which the Cnion Pacific Railroad was interested. The stock ed in his hands with the distinct underentations, and must have wrongfully appropriated it to his own use. Col. McComb said that he had knowledge of the acceptance of one Member of Congress only. nt at an interview between Ames and a red to do all he could to control the Demoeratic side of the House in the interest of the railad in consideration of fifty shares of stock, to be delivered to his brother-in-law, and Ames closed the formed McComb that he had secured other members of the House, and also a number of Senators, in the The witness could not testify as to the truth of Ames's assertions in this respect but he is reported to have satisfied the Committee that Ames had taken the stock and ed positively to the explanations Ames had de to him of its use. His evidence made a strong ression upon the Committee, who could not see less, Ames could escape from the dilemma of either Mobilier directors, and had converted to his own tributing it among Congressmen. or else admitting done. Col. McComb is understood to have made some startling revelations about the management of finances of the Union Pacific Railroad, into which he was necessarily obliged to go to some extent, in order to explain fully the workings of the Crédit Mobilier Company.

THE BOSTON RELIEF QUESTION. DEBATE IN THE SENATE-OPPOSITION TO THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The struggle in the

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

CONCERNING BRASS KETTLES-RELIEF FOR WIL-ING THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The proceedings of the House to-day, showed how insignificant a matter often occupies the attention of Congress. For about at hour the tople of discussion was brass-kettles. How they are made, and how they used to be made, how thick the bottoms ought to be, and how much iron is put into the bates, all was fully explained. The House did not appear to be greatly interested in all this information concerning a useful domestic utensal, and in the end hearthearly voted down a bill to extend a patent on a

machine for making the kettles.

After the morning hour the bill appropriating \$65,000 to reimburse William and Mary College, in Virginia, for sses sustained in the war, was taken up from the private calendar. This bill was repeatedly debated is session, and its friends had af one time a clear majority in its favor, but the parliamentary tactics of its enemies repeatedly prevented a vote upon it. When it was last up an amendment was off-red for the purpose of killing it, providing that the College authorities should agree to exclude no student on account of race, color, or previous condition of serviture, before gesting the money appropriated. This amendment was pending to day and had to be voted on. It was adopted by a small majority, and thus londed the bill was easily beaten, only 36 members voting for it on the final roll-call.

The scantae amendment to the Internal Revenue bill elicited a tedious debate. The Senate, it will be remembered, restored to the bill the provision for 25 additional special agents, which the Ways, and Means Committee struck out. After rejecting an amendment proposed by Dawes and Bock, that the special agents should hold office only until July 1, 1872, the House voted to non-concur in the Senate amendment, and the Speaker appointed Messrs, Dawes, Roberts, and Beck a Committee of Conference. in its favor, but the parliamentary tactics of its enemies

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.
The last day fixed by law for the canvass of the vote at the November election in Florida was Tuesday last, but nothing definite has yet been heard of the result, ceived to-day. This dispatch reports that the Adminisceived to-day. This dispatch reports that the Administration ticket was elected by a good majority. News from Florida has been looked for with considerable interest for several days, as Gov. Reed was charged by the Administration candidates with an intention frandilently to count them out, in order to secure a seat in the U. s. Seaate through the aid of Democratic votes. Had this been done, the impeachment of Gov. Reed, and a state of political chaos significant to that in Ahabma and Louisians, would have been likely to follow.

The Hause Appropriations Committee will hold a meetng on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of hearing estatements from the Presidents of the Western Union, statements from the Presidents of the Western Union, the Franklin, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. Companies, on the subject of the postal telegraph. Gen. Myers of the Signal Service will also be heard. The bill of Mr. Palmer authorizing the Committee at the last session will be presented with a favorable report before the holidays. The telegraph companies affirm that there are goosserrors in the Postmaster-General's tables, and they want an opportunity of showing the fact to the Committee.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed this marning to recommend an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Vigura Exposition, the money to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State and disbursed by him at his own discretion. Probably slarge share of it will go to pay the expenses of the Commissioners appointed to look after the interests of American exhibitors. The law authorizing the appointment of these Commissioners provides that they shall receive no salary, but one of them indimated to the Committee recently that he thought they ought to have \$10,000 spicos for their services and expenses.

R. C. Parsons, Marshal of the Supreme Court, resigned his office on Wednesday, kaving been elected to a seat in District, in Ohio. It is expected that his successor will be chosen to morrow. The two candidates between whom the choice is believed to lie are 1. R. McKee, a Washington correspondent of the New York Associated Press, and ex-Lieutsfoy, Kirk of Ohio. Both are men of shilling and there is no personal compaction, to ether

ability, and there is no personal opposition to either.

The House Committee of the Judiciary gave Gen. Banks a special faring to-day to enable him to present his reasons for urging his bill to increase the salary of

U.e President to \$50,000, and to pave the way for a single term of office of six years' duration. The speech is spoken of as having been a very eloquent one, and its effect on the Committee was conclusive. The salary proposition was discussed for some time by Gen. Butter and John A. Bungham, the latter favoring the proposition very carnestly. The Committee decided to recommend the increase of salary to the House.

The Searts Nearl Committee agreed to deep to a sub-

New-York

The Senate Naval Committee agreed, to-day, to a sub stitute for the bill to build six sloops-of-war. The sub-

Committee, will submit a bill early next week, requiring Committee, will sabmit a bin early next week, requiring the Controller of the Currency to examine into the financial condition of the savings banks of the District of Columbia chartered by Congress. The bill is likely to pass, and the public will soon know whether there is any truth in the reports recently circulated as to the security of the Freedman's Savings Bank.

The Committee of Commerce will hold a special see sion on Monday, in order to consider the question of the Niagara Ship Canal. A delegation interested in the work will give their reasons why the improvement asked for should be fostered by the Government.

ee, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations,

rue out introduced to-day by Schator Pomeroy, to organize the Territory of Oklohama, was prepared by him in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message. It is not intended to dispose of lands er to promote actilement of the Territory, except by Indians. The soft purpose is to establish and execute proper civil law, and to prepare for the civilization of all the tribes.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed, among others, the following nominations:

Indian Agents.—Benl, M. Thomas, Southern Apache Agency, New-Mexico: J. H. Wilbour, Yakama Agency, Washington Territory, Jarel W. Daniels, Red Cloud Agency, L. G. Dver, Klamath Agency, Origon; W. D. Grothers, Marquis Publia Agency, Airsona James Wright, to be Smeerintendent of Indian Affairs in Moutana.

Francon Agents.—Stias B. Dutcher, at New-York; Robert M. Kelly, Louisville, Kr.; Sannel H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.

Assessor of Internal Revenue of the fild District of Arkansas, John E. Byan.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

MILITIA REFUSE TO OBEY GEN. LONGSTREET. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13 .- The Louisiana mililered to surrender their arms and armory but refused. Thereupon Gen. Badger, with about 100 armed Metro-

They moved to within half a square of it, when a par-ley ensued. Lines of the Metropolitans were drawn up. cross Carondelet-st. at the intersectson of Paydras and Lafayette, and for a time a skirmish seemed imminent; the militia to quiet possession. The militia offered to clinsd doing so to any other existing authority.

THE CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] has no jurisdiction to issue to a Circuit or District Court a writ of prohibition except when the inferior court is

THE WARMOTH DELEGATION REBUFFED IN AD VANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-In response to the slegram of the Hon. John McEnery of New-Orleans to the President asking him to delay the recognition of either-Legislature in the city named until the Committee of 100 citizens, appointed at a recent bass meeting, can fully represent the whole matter to the Government, the President directed the Attorney-General to forward the following:

the following:

To the Hon. John McEnnex, New-Orleans, La.: Your visit with bundred citizens will be unaxialize so far as the Precident is conserue. It is decision is made and will not be changed, and the cooner it is acqueed in, the score good order and page will be restored. Give H. William, Attorney, General.

JUDGE ELMORE'S DECREE AGAINST PINCHBACK. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13 .- The decree of the VIIIth District Court, Judge Elmore, in the case of Warmoth against Pinchback for repeated and continued contempt of Court and having forcibly resisted process of attachment, orders that Pinchback be imprisoned in the Parish Prison for the term of tendays and pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

The Fusion Legislature has adjourned till the first Monday in January.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE ALABAMA STRUGGLE-THE PLAN OF COM PROMISE ADOPTED.

Washington, Dec. 18 .- The Conservative members of Congress from Alabama express entire sat-isfaction with the arrangement for the adjustment of the legislative trouble in that State suggested by Attorneylegislative trouble in that State suggested by Attorney-General Williams, and agreed upon to-day by both parties to the controversy. The Liberals and Conservatives will have a majority of one on joint ballot when they assemble under the terms of the compromise, according to calculations made here, and it is thought that the election to the Senate of either a Liberal Republican or a Conservative of pronounced Union antecedents is certain. Representative Dox was requested by telegraph to-day to allow his name to be used in case Mr. Eykes is dropped as an unavailable candidate. Whatever may be the action of the reconstructed Legislature, there is likely to be a contest for the scat in the U. S. Senate. Spencer's credentials were presented in the Senate by Morton to-day, read and placed upon the table. After the action of the Administration is the matter there is little doubt that the Senate will admit the man yet to be chosen.

Gov. Lewis of Alabama telegraphs:
The General Assembly accepts the Attorns dieseral's plan for adjusting the difficulties. The Democrate are retient.
Attorney-General Williams has been addressed as Zolows by R. H. Ervine:
Proposals received through the Governor. The Democrate will accept.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 13 .- The important event of o-day here has been the election of R. B. Carpenter to he Judge for the Vth Judicial Circuit, the vacancy for he Judge for the Vth Judicial Circhit, the vacancy for which was made by the election in October last of Judge Samuel W. Melton to be Attorney-General of the State. The election of a Indge for the circuit was of prominent political import, and, in view of the fact that since the election of prominent South Carolinians to the high offices, especially those of State, enough has been developed to lead the rubing majority to believe that a movement is made the ultimate purpose of which is to secure completely under the control of the native South Carolinians all of the important offices in the State, eventually resulting in robbing the reconstruction acts of all their intent and force so far as the State is concerned.

THE TROY TIMES BUILDING ON PIRE.

TROY, Dec. 13 - Midnight, - The Troy Times ouilding is on Arc, and there is little hope of saving it. The fire is now burning between the third and fourth

.... It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Panasian Council of Ministers in order to levote almost exclusively to bur duties as Chancelou of the German Expire....Five pilots, Joseph Benzel, Thomas W. Brink-mse, John Trout, Robert St. George, additions Sellars, left Smithville, 20 miles below Wilmington, N. C., in a phot-beat, which after getting well out to sea, suddenly disappeared and has got been beard of since.

HORACE GREELEY'S MEMORY.

TRIBUTES FROM ABROAD.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES-VIEWS OF THE LON-DON PRESS-OPINONS OF PROMINENT EN-GLISHMEN. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- My duty to THE TRIBUNE at this moment is to give an account of English opinion about Mr. Greeley, but I cannot begin my letter without an expression on my own part of profound regret for his loss. It is cleven years almost to a day since I took a place on Mr. Greeley's staff, and the connection was never broken till he resigned his editorship on accepting the Cin-cinnati nomination. The first year and the last six have been speut in duties that took me away from New-York so that I have no claim to speak of Mr. Greeley from a been that of a subordinate to his chief. From 1802 to 1966 and '67, that relation was such that I saw Mr. Greework he did on it, and the nature of his control over time when he could not do more than the youngest of us, and the amount he actually did was often enough to put the strongest to shame. His

control we all saw to be vigilant in all directions. If a point had been missed in news, Mr. Greeley was the first well as the other. There never was a man who laid more stress on the intellectual side of journalism, but there was nobody so impatient with a subordinate who might ound opinions could supply the place of news. which I mean a man with the interest for news and keen perception of its value which a lifelong training cannot always supply, or, perhaps, never can. When THE TRIBUNE had become a great journal, organized as comalways attend personally to details. He could not. No one man could, but over the general management he The Trigune the greatest newspaper of America had been gratified, his solicitude to keep it such, and his de-light in its being such, never diminished. When Mr. America, perhaps the first of the world, the culogy was just in a more technical sense than it could have been

is not a journalist himself. Of Mr. Greeley's preëminence in that other department f journalism wherein he made THE TRIBUNE not merely foremost but unrivaled, I need say nothing. All the world knows that his influence, and its influence in the domain of ideas became established at an early period wide knewledge of newspapers in Europe and America, that it was and will remain without a parallel any where. power is of a quite different kind from that wielded by THE TRIBUNE. In the one case it is due largely to an experienced advoitness in discovering the drift of public oginion and expressing it in polished and vigorous leaders. In the other it is due to the force of individual conviction, expressed with fittle or no reference to its probthe other to lead, opinion; each in its way showing grea ability, but I apprehend there can be no question which is the higher way, or which influence is, on the whole, greater and more beneficial. Those of us who were in knew that he would tolerate great freedom of views and he had marked out in his own mind for the paper, and which we were often left to infer or to divine, did not did not agree with his own, and who would not be at for working with such a chief.

misunderstood in England, and that the mistakes about his character were due in great measure to the English press during the last six months. Americans who come over here express frequently their surprise at the slight their slight knowledge of them. It is not for us to comwas known to that extent, and known among certain classes I think mainly as a Protectionist, and was comnonly spoken of and attacked as such. Nothing would ever have compensated for his not being a Free-Trader, and the prepossesion against him on that account would have been most difficult to remove in his life-time, if the press had tried to remove it, which, so far as I know, they did not. In some journals, mostly provincial, his high qualities were hoperably spoken of, but the Philistines got possession of the London papers during the Presidential convass, and Philistianism presided over their American columns. With characteristic timidity, they went for Grant gs the "safer" candidate of the two, accepting as true

the most reckless slanders by his most reckless oppoents in the American press. They said things about him for which the heat of a campaign would have been a poor excuse at home, and which here had no excuse at all. This is not true of all the London papers, but it is true of some. What they may say now we must wait, in the case of most of them, till Monday to learn. I don't call up these memories unkindly; I have nothing to do

but state the facts. In private life, the tone was better, so far as I had an opportunity of knewing, but my opportunity was natu-rally less than anybody's else. Nobody would have said harsh things about Mr. Greeley to me. What I can say is that I often heard expresssions of interest, of sympa-thy, of good will, and of appreciation of Mr. Greeley's public views which went far beyond anything in the papers. Euglishmen who had known Mr. Greeley either on his visit here, or during their own visits to America, thing of his career and of his wonderful qualities, and did partial justice to them. If he had been known well in London he would have been a great favorite. When he was talked of three years ago for the mission to England, I hoped he might come. We wanted a Min-ister who should be, above all other things, an American and an able man. Mr. Grecley's disregard of some sorts of conventionalities would at first have excited surprise in a London saloon, but his almost unequaled conversa tional genius would speedily have made him a celebrity and a favorite. And those of us who live here and care something about the reputation of our Ministers, would have been sure that Mr. Greeley was not going to sacrifice the interests of his country politically, nor degrade it socially by too exclusive a liking for aristocratic assoclates: both of which misfortunes have at oue time and

another occurred. The first news of the illness of Mr. Greeley reached London Thursday afternoon, by a dispatch to The Echo. The news of his death came at a fate hour last night, so late that it was not published in all the early editions o this morning, and but one paper, The Daily News, found time to prepare and publish an article about him. The Daily News was not friendly to his candidature. getting somehow carly possessed with the idea that American relations with England were more likely to remain peaceful and friendly in Gen. Grant's hands than in Mr. Greelev's an idea based upon a wholly mistaken view of Mr. Greeley's sympathy with the movement for Irish independence. But The Daily News is a paper of genuine Liberal instincts, and so far as it knew Mr. Greeley could not but respect and like him. With an outburst of sincere feeling, it declares that his sudden illness and death will be heard of this morning over all the civilized world with a shock of regret and sympathy. It recognizes now with what chivalrous courage he fought his losing battle, and with all his characteristic energy. His position with reference to the Presidency it still deems a fatal mistake-fatal, indeed i-but it never doubted that he went into that struggle in the bage that he might do a great service to the country. Resiting leading facts of his blography, it dwells upon the industry of his early career, the field which he at last his intense patriotism, in which it finds the secret of his devotion to the theory of Protection which—with true

English one-sidedness on that subject-it looks upon as sentiment rather than a principle. It truly says of him, that his information was almost universal, and his acquaintance with English literature intimate and con prehensive. And it is aware that through all his activites there ran a continual sympathy with humanity oin heartily in punishing the slave-owner, his instinct being always to turn to the weaker side. "He was," it concludes, " a thoroughly characteristic American. His individuality was intense. New-York will miss one of akes, he leaves behind him a memory which will remain life." That, as far as it goes, is sympathetic and just.

From a number of Englishmen who knew Mr. Greeley

only a few hours since his death was known-either letters, or telegrams, or visits of sincere regret. A distin-guished banker telegraphs from the city: "It is the saddest news we ever had from America, and his loss is a national ficulamity, which England also mourns." Another writes: "I was quite saddened by the news of the death of Mr. Greeley. It is a shocking thing that one of such usefulness and energy should suddenly be struck down." A third says: "The sad news we rean English admirer of Mr. Greeley. The aid he gave to these because they come from representative men, larly connected, or to which his services were peculiarly great. All Englishmen are anti-Slavery. But these letters show, I think, that Mr. Greeley's un-selfah devotion to humanity made him many more friends in England than he or any of us ever heard of. If he was partly misunderstood here, so much of his character as was really comprehended found hearty admirers. What has been said to me in the course of the day by friends who have come in, shows the same thing, he was during his life; certainly better than during the six months past, when even in England Presidential partisanship ran high. There was much in his character which Englishmen will scarcely comprehend and with which they have little in sympathy, but they need only to know his great qualities to join with his countrymen in their tribute of affection and honor.

The sudden illness and death of Mr. Horace

all his activities, however, there ran a continual sympathy with lumanity. Mr. Greeley was the friend of the slave; but he could not join heartily in punishing the slave-owner. It was his instinct to turn to the weaker side. Though he so vigorously upheld the cause of the Union during the war, he was ready on the first opportunity to suggest that the frightful struggle should be ended by a compromise. After the victory he strongly opposed any concession which compromised the rights of the freedimen; but was equally opposed to vindictive persecution of the defeated Rebels. He originated the cry of Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty. His intest political act, which seemed to be in contradiction to his life, was probably in some degree due to this tendency to incline to the weaker side.

Mr. Greeley was a thoroughly characteristic American, His individuality was intense. New-York will miss one of its celebrities; and, with all his peculiarities and mistakes, he leaves behind him a memory which will remain among the valuable possessions of American public life.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN FRANCE. THE RIGHT TO MOVE THAT THE ASSEMBLY DO NOT DISSOLVE BEFORE THE EVACUATION BY THE GERMANS—PROPOSITION FOR A SEPA-

RATE LEGISLATIVE BODY. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872. The Right will move to-morrow that the Asembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely freed from foreign occupation, and will follow

this up with a resolution declaring that the members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation. In the Committee of Thirty, M. Barthe, a Republica deputy, submitted a proposition for the formation of a separate legislative body, to be called the Section of Control. It is to consist of 200 members, who shall be chose by lot from the present Assembly, and will be em powered to reject laws passed by the Assembly. The proposal has given rise to most excited debates in the mittee, and it virtually creates a second deliber

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN SPAIN. INSURRECTION IN THE SUBURBS OF MADRID-PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872. Considerable excitement was created in this city yesterday by the report that an attempt at insurrection had been made in the suburbs of the city during the previous night. It was soon announced that it was on a very small scale, and was speedily suppressed by the Government forces, not, however, until 20 persons had been killed and wounded. When these facts became known, the excitement subsided, and the city has since At the session of the Cortes, yesterday, Senor Martes

made an announcement of the attempted outbreak. He said the Government attached no importance whatever to the movement, which was probably incited by the opponents of the new loan, with the idea of affecting its successful negotiation.

A MARINE INSURANCE FRAUD. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13 .- The Customs authorities of Halifax have discovered a frand in which several Halifax frans are implicated. A schooner was cleared at Halifax some time ago, with a cargo of bouded goods for Newfoundland. The next heard of her was that she was lost. It is now ascertained that before the loss of the ves-sel, the cargo was transferred to another vessel which carried it to Yar-mouth, where a Costome officer found it concealed and seized it. Both the vessel and cargo are insured at Halifar, but the underwriters refuse to pay the claims.

PERILS OF NAVIGATION. .The ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, has

... Capt. Tichner telegraphs from Stranmer, Scot-land, that the ship City of Manchester was abandoned waterlagged. The crew were saved by the ship Constance. The City of Manchester was ciagred at Quebec, Oct. 31, with a capp of lumber by E. R. Douald.Anxiety is felt for the safety of the steambly Commander, Capt. F. Chambers, which cleared at Montreal Nov. 1, for Querastown or Falmouth, with a full carge of com. Intending to call at Fydner, Cape Breton, at which pert she has not made her appearance. If is feared she has fougadered in the Gulf.

Tribune.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

MR. GREELEY'S WILLS.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SURROGATE. APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR AD LITEM -A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

The second day's proceedings in the probate of Horace Greeley's will took place at the Surrogate's office, in White Plains, before the Hon. Owen T. Coffin, yesterday. There were present Miss Ida L. Greeley, Miss Gabrielle M. Greeley, Wm.M. Skinner, Miss Gabrielie's guardian; Geo. P. Nelson, counsel for the guardian; Judge John S. Hart, Reginald Hart, Miss Susan H. Lampson, Mr. Williams, counsel for the con-testants, and others. Mr. Manning was the only one of roccedings during the morning were opened by Mr. court and a threat to his clients. The remainder of the time, to the recess, was occupied by the counsel, the ontest turning upon the right of the executors to appear under the will of 1871.

Miss Lampson did not arrive at the court-room until

after the recess, and her examination was not resumed of the suit. The examination of Miss Lampson was begun on the 9th inst, and her testimony was published ing, which was elicted on cross-examination:

on the following day, with the exception of the following, which was elicted on cross-examination:

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. Reginald Hart, and Mr. Charles Ha'nes were present at I should be called upon to take any part in the execution of the will before I went into the room, or know what was to be done prior to going into the room; I entered the room between 2 and 3 o'elock that day, and I dd not leave it until after the last moments of Mr. Greeley, except that I stepped into the hall to warm myself a few minutes only; the first I knew anything about the execution of the will was when Mr. Stuart brought the will forward to show it to Mr. Greeley; I knew there was a will before that, but I did not know anything of the particulars in regard to It; it was in Mr. Stuart's hands when I first saw it, and then immediately followed the showing of it to Mr. Greeley, as I have stated; I did not notice Mr. Stuart's being absent from the room at any time before that; I do not know where Mr. Stuart got the will: I can't say whether Mr. Stuart had been going out of or coming into the room before that for half an hour, or whether he had been in the room entinuously for half an hour; his showing of the will to Mr. Greeley was not very long after Reginald Hart came into the room: I think there was no going out or coming in after Mr. Hart entered, but I cam't say positively; I had never seen Mr. Halnes before; no one came into the room with them to my knowledge; I had seen Mr. Hart before; I knew he was a special friend of the family, and was not surprised to see him; nor was I surprised to see Mr. Halnes; I should not have been surprised probably to see any stranger come in there; I paid no attention; Mrs. Stuart went into the same room with Mr. Hart before; I knew he was a special friend of the family, and was not surprised to see him; nor was I surprised to see Mr. Halnes; I should not have been surprised to see my stranger come in there in how whether she came in when Mr. Hart and Mr. Haines came

PHELIMINARY DISCUSSION.

After disposing of a minor case, the Surrogate asked the counsel if they were ready to proceed in the matter

upon the examination of this will case, I desire to know

how we stand here. I appear to contest this will. Mr. Hart-We should ascertain first who has a right to speak here. We question the right of Mr. Williams here, and we want to place upon record the names of the

persons he represents. Mr. Nelson-I desire to know who appears to contest

Surregate Coffin-From the record they appear to be the executors of the will of 1871, and Mr. Williams repre-

ents them. Mr. Nelson-I say that the executors of the will of 1871 have no right here. I object on the behalf of the younger daughter to their appearance here.

Mr. Williams-I suppose the question of privilege, to which I rose, takes precedence of all other questions. In the issue of The Herald of Dec. 12, there is a certain

article to which I wish to call the attention of the Court. Surrogate Coffin-I have not seen that article and I have nothing to do with it. Mr. Williams—This article is a contempt of this court, and, as an officer of the court, it is my duty to bring it to

the attention of this court. Upon this point allow me to speak one moment. When this court is opened at the this expense, the powers that be say to all parties: You may appear in court and present your case, and The court has power to protect you from all intimida-tion." It is the duty of the court to protect counsel iso, so that they can appear before it. The article, after stating a case so false and so wicked as scarcely to be reconciled with the facts, closes with this extraordinary

language:

We bid the executors of the January will to beware. One of them is the publisher of THE TRIBUNE. Should he support the claim advanced by Mr. Williams his honor may be impeached, for it can be said of him that a desire to obtain possession of or to control Mr. Greeley's six shares of THE TRIBUNE stock is at the bottom of his desire to see the provisions of this will carried out. Therefore we give these executors warning, for come what may, in this instance, at least, public opinion will be out the side of Mr. Greeley's lonely daughters, and we do not envy those who attempt to stem its angry current. Horace Greeley's fame is mational, the welfare of his children is of national interest; and again we say to the jackals fighting over the dead lion, Begone, or beware!

That, Sir, is a threat. It tells me and my client that we may not appear here to contest the will. We are told to "begone, beware." What I want to call your Honor's attention to, is this. I ask you, Sir, to see that the Court of Westchester suffers no peril. I have reason to believe that this article emanated from a source within your jurisdiction. I ask for an investigation. If the facts turn out as I suppose, there will be a duty devolv-ing upon your Honor which will be a very disagreeable

Mr. Hart-The gentleman has no standing in the Court as a representative of this contest. We desire to have him spread upon the record the names of those who have employed him. In the first day of the trial he esponsed the cause of one of my clients, one of the ladies who is represented here by a guardian appointed by the Court, who had distinguished counsel associated with him. He assumed to come in the behalf of the younger Miss Greeley, who had never employed him. He assumed to appear for the sisters and brothers of Mr.

Surrogate Coffin-He does not stand so upon the

Mr. Hart-He assumed it, and made a very extraordinary speech to this Court upon the subject. I do not intend further to comment upon it. I refer to that fact to show that this gentleman has assumed more than he is entitled to. So it behooves the Court to see that he is properly authorized so to do. I have some reason to suspect that he does not really represent all the gentlen who claim to act as executors under the former will. Surrogate Coffiu-That is between him and them.

Mr. Hart-Then his claim being spread upon the record ask the Court to decide whether the executors them

selves have a right to appear. Executors have been excluded in former cases. The statute nowhere authorizes them to appear. Taking into consideration a jurigmen of your Honor's predecessor, I ask the Court to sive this a careful consideration before it allows them to appear I find from previous decisions that legates are sometimes allowed to appear. Now if this public institution to which provision to the amount of Steore is made chooses to appear, then the Court may decide upon that I say that the gentleman can find no case in all the book to authorize executors under a former will to appear So I do not see why the Court should allow him. Will regard to this matter of contempt, I cannot see why this gentleman should champion this Court, as well as no clients and the relatives of Mr. Greeley. I cannot make any way in which he can get a standing here, as

that the executors of the will of 1871 have a right to at pear here. They assume to represent those who ar interested. It is the duty of the executors to take ex-of the property. I regard it as their duty, it the see fit to be here at the probate of this will No will is yet proved. I suppose it is simply in the In-of their duty to come in and take their position with re-gard to this last will. They have a perfect right to d-so; because they in fact represent a legatee. I am ver-clearly of the opinion that the executors are right in coming here.

Surrogate Coffin-In my view these executors of the will of 1871 have just as good a right to appear as any of the locatees of that will. It would be a very strange state of facts if a legatee through his representative should not be allowed to appear in behalf of his rights. Why should he not have a right to come in and establish his claim? Why not the executors, who stand in his place?

dace! Mr. Hart—We shall simply enter an exception

Mr. Hart—We shall simply enter an exception to the ruling of the Court.

Surrogate Coffin—I have it on record that Messrs, Manning and Storrs, two of the executors of that will, are represented by Mr. Williams, as their counsel, as opposed to the will of 1872 on the ground of the fack of testamentary ability on the part of Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Hart—We raise the question of authority.

Mr. Williams—I want to say in the hearing of the reporters that I don't mean to call The Hervall into question about this article, as it is its duty to collect information. It acted properly in this morning's setue in making the amends honorable. Having brought it before your Honor, I only wish to say that I am content.

Mr. Nelson—I am not satisfied with such a disposition. He has had his words, and on several occasions has presented extraordinary observations. He makes insimuations against some one here.

Judge Hart—His object appears to be to speak here for the public ear instead of to this Court.

Mr. Williams—I would suggest that as Miss Lompson is not present and cannot be here very soon, and as there is a train which leaves for the city soon, inta we adjourn.

adjourn.

Mr. Hart-There is a train to arrive here at 12530, and if she is not here by that time, we will 'not object to a

AN ADMINISTRATOR AD LITEM APPOINTED.

Mr. Williams—It is within my personal knowledge that there are many most pressing demands upon this estate harm unless an administrator ad litem be appointed. I thing, and I present such a petition. What I wish is

Mr. Hart-He will not be here to execute it. Whether

ley.

Mr. Hart—He will not be here to execute it. Wfiether anybody signs that petition or not, we have no oblection. We suggest Miss Ida Greeley, or her sister, or her uncle, Mr. Cieveland.

Surrogate Coffin—We meet this objection. There is no executor named in this hast will, and the desirability of appointing one of the executors under the last will comes up.

Mr. Nelson—I understand where the thing is gone entirely into the mands of the Court it is not proper for counsel to surfaced.

Mr. Hart—The counsel has mentioned the name of a gentleman who will not be here to-day, and who will not aid him at all. The Court cannot hear him popultismotion until it is properly broaght in. We are willing the agree to this motion, provided some one of the persons most interested are appointed. We suggest the name of Miss Greeley, and it more than one should be associated with her, that Mr. Cleveland should be appointed.

Mr. Williams—It is very hard to sit and hear state ments made that are utterly without foundation in truth, especially when they appeal to the public-car. I abstain from making statements which place the veracity of the counsel in quession. It would be painful to disparage the statements of the counsel if I did not think he was trying to try this case in the newspapers. I see that ten days notice, by the statute, would have to be allowed to the parties interested in the appointment of a collector. Harm would come to the catalet if that time were allowed. I assent to Mr. Cleveland, burded, in the were allowed. I assent to Mr. Cleveland, burded, but am only influenced by his production of that will, his letter in The Herald to-day, and his apision.

Mr. Hart—We suggest that Miss Ida Greeley be added. Mr. Williams—No.

Mr. Hart—We suggest that the old will, they would be tree all be appointed.

Mr. Hart—We suggest that the show the amount of the personal property. We Want to know the amount of the personal property. We Want to know the amount of the penalty of this bond.

After some further discussion, the amount of the bond was fixed, and Surrogate Coffin Issued the following In the matter of proving the last will and testament of

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greekey:

An application to that effect having been made in open court, and all the parties appearing in the matter assenting thereto, and the amount of the personal property of the deceased being agreed upon at \$55,000, it is hereby ordered that John F. Cleveland of the City of New-York be and he is hereby appointed collector of the estate of said deceased, pendent like, on filing the bond required by law.

OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate. ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE THE CONTROVERSY. A recess was then taken for half an hour, to await the

arrival of Miss Lampson, for whom a carriage had been sent. She arrived about 1 o'clock. Mr. Williams-I now rise to make a few remarks which tend to put an end to this controversy.

Surrogate Coffin-Permit me to suggest that these remarks had better be made to the counsel on the other

de. Mr. Williams—There has been an effort to try this case fore the public, by statements in the newspapers. I by make this suggestion, which ought to put an end to this case.

Mr. Hart (after unimportant remarks)—Permit me to make two or three remarks. The counsel, instead of

this case.

Mr. Hart (after unimportant remarks)—Permit me to make two or three remarks. The counsel, instead of applying to us, has made his proposition public. We regard his action as discourteous, and promptly and absolutely refuse it. I think it is discourteous to make a proposition of that kind merely that it may appear in the newspapers, to struggle to raise up an opposition to these young ladies on the ground that one of them is in antagonism with the other. Let the counsel hand his proposition, in writing, to these young ladies, and it will receive respectful consideration.

Mr. Williams—We desire them to give the property mentioned in the will of 1871 to the brother and sister, and make a release to the younger daughter of one-half of the property. If the executors can see this done, they are perfectly willing. If this brother and sister stand back from this controversy, then the executors standback from this controversy, then the executors standback from this controversy, then the executors standback also. But they have been charged by the father with a duty to execute, and cannot feel at liberty to standback, even if the infant daughter may now, at this moment, think lit to stand back. They do not feel at hearty to leave it as the will of Horace Greeley, which they feel was not the last will of Horace Greeley, to see the entire property of the father stand to one of the daughters, except in her discretion to give to the younger daughter as she may see fit. If she gives a shilling a year, it is her discretion.

Surrogate Coffic—If she does not exercise a reasonable discretion, the courts will compel her to do so.

Mr. Williams—What we have to say is simply this:

Surrogate Coffin—II she does not exercise a reasona-ble discretion, the courts will compel her to do so. Mr. Williams—What we have to say is simply this: We feel that that last will is not Horace Greeley's. The

Mr. Williams—What we have to say is simply this:

Mr. Williams—What we have to say is simply this:

We feel that that last will is not Horace Greeley's. The

text is not his, the language is not his. We do not wish

to go into a war about this will. I can name a man who,

rather than that developments should be made—better

that that man never had been born. If the proposition

I have mentioned be accepted, the executors will pur
sue this no farther.

Mr. Hart—I have now here a paper drawn for the ex
press purpose of transferring one-half of the property

from Miss Ida to Miss Gabrielle. It was proposed orig
mally by Mass Ida herself, before this matter came into
Court. I am shocked that any gentleman should sug
gest to the younger sister that her elder sister would do

her wrong. The reason this instrument was not made

public before was our desire not to convey to this Court

of the public the idea that we doubted the validity of

the last will and testament of Horace Greeley. How

this gentleman can say it was not his will I cannot un
derstand. Every word was written by him, and any one

who is familiar with his handwriting would not question

if. Everything shows that Horace Greeley at that time

was possessed of all his great faculties. The gen
tleman may think that the acknowledgment

of that instrument is legally acknowledged to the

presence of some half dozen, different witnesses, in the

room where he died, an hour and ten minutes before ho

died, in the afternoon when his faculties were restored,

and when he proclaimed that "my Redeemer liveth."

The gentleman would have him called a lunatic; he would

have these sacred words regarded as the rayings of frenzy.

I believe that that instrument will stand as firm as the

ever lasting hills. There is considerable difference in

years befiveen the sisters. The cleer fell-that her father

honered her with his trust and he drew his will accord
misty. He trusted her and conflided in her, and knew

she would do all that was right to ward her

she would do all that was right in proposition in writing if the gentleman will give us his proposition in writing we will receive it.

Mr. Nelson produced a paper, drawn, as he said, in response to the wishes of the sisters, and not in consequence of any remarks from the other side, which gives one-half of the property to Miss Gabrielle, to be held in

See Fifth Page.